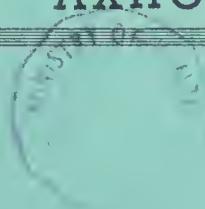


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THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF THE ISLE OF AXHOLME



Annual Report

of the Medical Officer
of Health

FOR THE YEAR 1960



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL
OF THE
ISLE OF AXHOLME
1960

CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor W. Bradbury (Haxey).

VICE-CHAIRMAN OF THE COUNCIL:

Councillor H. A. Morris (Epworth).

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. F. C. Hill (Epworth).

Councillor W. Mills (Amcotts).

Councillor H. W. Clark (Belton).

Councillor G. C. Hurst (Belton).

Councillor Mrs. E. N. Johnson, J.P. (Belton).

Councillor Dr. I. G. Brown (Crowle).

Councillor F. W. Clark, M.B.E. (Crowle).

Councillor G. M. Pidd (Crowle).

Councillor A. E. Proctor (Crowle).

Councillor Mrs. F. Taylor (Crowle).

Councillor A. Broderick (Eastoft).

Councillor Mrs. A. M. MacGregor, J.P. (Epworth).

Councillor H. A. Morris (Epworth).

Councillor J. W. Halkon, J.P. (Garthorpe).

Councillor W. Bradbury (Haxey).

Councillor H. R. O. Chipp, J.P. (Haxey).

Councillor C. H. Jenney (Haxey).

Councillor G. Chessman (Keadby-with-Althorpe)—

North Ward.

Councillor H. C. Egarr (Keadby-with-Althorpe)—

Central Ward.

Councillor G. F. Stones (Keadby-with-Althorpe)—

South Ward.

Councillor R. E. Cock (Luddington).

Councillor T. E. Clark (Owston Ferry).

Councillor R. W. Fletcher (Owston Ferry).

Councillor W. R. Ladds (West Butterwick).

Councillor S. G. Slatford (Wroot).

CLERK OF THE COUNCIL:

S. W. Chester, Esq., A.C.C.S.

R.D.C. Offices, The Gables, Epworth, Doncaster.

Rural District Council of the Isle of Axholme

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

WILLIAM C. WARD

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

*Surveyor, Senior Public Health Inspector
and Water Engineer*

J. T. BATTYE

M.A.P.H.I.

Died 17th March, 1960.

G. C. EDGINGTON (Commenced July 1st, 1960.)

1. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board.
2. Royal Society of Health Certificate as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
3. First class Certificate in Sanitary Science, Practical Sanitation, Sanitary Law, and Hygiene.

Additional Public Health Inspector :

K. C. BEETHAM

Cert. S.I.B.

Resigned 30th June, 1960

D. KNOWLES (Commenced Nov. 1st, 1960.)

1. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board.
2. Royal Society of Health Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1960

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF THE ISLE OF AXHOLME

Public Health Department,
12 Lord Street,
Gainsborough.
Tel. No. 2381

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1960 on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district.

During this year the Council suffered a great loss with the sudden death of Mr. Battye, Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector. He joined the staff of the Council in October, 1930, and continued to work for this Council until his untimely death at the early age of sixty-two. He had given thirty years of loyal, unstinted service to the Council. He was a hard honest worker who was respected both by those he served and those who served him. What spoke most for Mr. Battye was the respect in which he was held.

When I arrived as a new boy to your District I found a fountain of knowledge in Mr. Battye. Not only was he familiar with nearly every stone and dyke in the area but he knew everybody and what was more important everybody knew and respected him. When I had any problems I consulted Mr. Battye and he nearly always had the solution. He willingly offered his opinion and advice but never tried to force the solution. We always worked in the closest harmony. Many is the time he has said "Doctor, let me have your views on this, you are biased from the medical and health point of view and I may be from the surveyors and the cost side." He was truly a wonderful person to work with and always the perfect gentleman.

His death was a great blow to us all and I have yet to meet at work or socially the person who did not like and respect Mr. Battye. He died as I think he would have liked, in harness. We have lost a most respected colleague and friend.

Mr. G. L. Edgington took up duties as Surveyor and Chief Public Health Inspector on the 1st July, 1960. We were very fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Edgington. Not only is

he a most competent and well qualified person, but he also has a good knowledge of our area, having served five years' "apprenticeship" under the late Mr. Baftyte.

Mr. K. C. Beetham left your employment and took up a similar position with the Rural District Council of Glanford Brigg on the 1st July, 1960. We were very sorry to see him leave and I should like to wish him every success in his career and thank him for his loyal co-operation and services whilst he worked with me.

VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics are good and compare favourably with those for the country as a whole.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The number of cases notified during the year was 15.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

This year there has been an increase in the number of children who received immunisation against Diphteria and Whooping Cough. This is gratifying and it is to be hoped the numbers continue to increase. There is no room for complacency, and every effort should be made to ensure that all children receive the protection that immunisation offers.

The figure for the number of children who received vaccination against smallpox, though good, could also be larger. This is a dreadful disease, and one should use all methods available to guard against it. The resulting scar often deters parents from having their children, especially girls, vaccinated. They often look at their own arms and see two, three, or even four large round unsightly scars. This is not the case today with modern methods of vaccination. The scar is usually only a tiny one, and one that is little noticed.

Once again the Minister extended the scheme for vaccination against poliomyelitis. Vaccination was made available to all persons who have not, at the time of their application, reached the age of 40 and also the following groups:—

- (a) Persons going to visit or reside in a country outside Europe, other than Canada or the United States of America.
- (b) Practising dental surgeons, dental students, dental hygienists, student hygienists, dental surgeons, chair-side assistants, and their families.
- (c) Practising nurses not working in hospitals (those working in hospital are already eligible) and their families.
- (d) Public health staff who might come into contact with poliomyelitis cases, and their families.

The Health Committee of the County Council decided to extend as suggested above. The response from the older groups was not very good.

CANCER OF THE LUNG

For several years I have mentioned in my report the increase in cancer of the lung which is occurring and which is of great concern to all in preventive medicine. This year our deaths from cancer of the lung are the highest we have ever recorded. I have also drawn attention to the fact that evidence points to there being an association between cancer of the lung and smoking. Many do not wish to listen to this and are all too keen to try to find some other cause and, I should dare to say, some excuse for not giving up smoking. I should like to include the following which was written by Dr. J. B. Wilkinson, the Consultant Chest Physician.

"In common with the experience in other chest clinics, cancer of the lung continues slowly to increase and in 1960 eight cases were discovered in the Gainsborough area, six men and two women. Five of these cases were cigarette smokers, one a pipe smoker, and two non-smokers. All are dead, six within six months of the first being seen, and the other two within eighteen months."

I thank him for his comments.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

Under Section 3 (1) of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, each local authority was required to review and, after consultation with such organisations as appeared to the authority to represent the interests concerned, submit to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food a report on:—

- (a) the existing and probable future requirements of their district for slaughterhouse facilities having regard to the needs both of persons requiring the use of such facilities, and of other persons; and
- (b) the slaughterhouse facilities which are, or are likely to become, available to meet those requirements (including any port slaughterhouse).

By virtue of the Slaughterhouse Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959, such reports had to be submitted to the Minister by 2nd November, 1960.

None of the licensed slaughterhouses did comply with all the construction requirements and only two felt justified in bringing their slaughterhouses up to the standards required.

The Minister was recommended to fix January 1st, 1962, as the date on which requirements of the construction regulations would apply to all slaughterhouses in the area. This meant that in 1961 only one slaughterhouse would be licensed in Gainsborough.

THE NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Last year I made some mention in my report on noise and its effects upon our daily life. I also referred to the Noise Abatement Society and its efforts to secure the elimination of all excessive and unnecessary noise. Their efforts have had some fruits in the passing of the above Act which, in spite of its many shortcomings, is a step in the right direction towards the curbing of some excessive and unnecessary noises. Each one of us personally can, with a little forethought and effort, do something and make this a less noisy place to live in.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

This Act brought into force a new system of licensing for caravans. Its main objects are:—

- (1) To control the location of caravan sites, so as to prevent them from starting up in the wrong places while allowing them to develop in suitable places; and
- (2) to improve conditions on sites by requiring good standards of layout, equipment and maintenance.

This legislation has been very much needed in cases where there are large numbers of caravans. Many sites have been most unsatisfactory and have provided few amenities for the caravanner, save a spot on which to park his caravan. These sites became unsightly and unhygienic.

STAFF.

I am grateful to many of my colleagues for the information concerning their departments included in this report. I should particularly like to thank the Lindsey County Medical Officer, Dr. C. D. Cormac, and his staff for their help and co-operation, and Mr. Edgington, my Chief Public Health Inspector, who got together quite a considerable amount of the details and information presented in this report.

I should also like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and to Members of the Council for their support during the year.

Finally I wish to record my thanks to the staff of my own department, Mr. Edgington, Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Knowles, Additional Public Health Inspector, and also the clerical staff, for their loyal co-operation and assistance.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM C. WARD,

Medical Officer of Health

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Rural District	51,104 acres
Estimated Population	14,310
Rateable Value at 31st March, 1960	£190,884
Sum represented by 1d. Rate	£758

The district is a flat stretch of Land forming the North-Western portion of Lincolnshire. It is bounded to the North and West by the West Riding of Yorkshire, to the South by Nottingham and to the East by the River Trent.

The drainage of the area has resulted in this becoming a very fertile food producing district. The essential industry is agriculture with its usual small ancillary industries.

A large grain silo and seed dressing depot and a grass drying plant are situated in Epworth. There is a dehydrating plant at Crowle where all types of foods are processed. A very large electricity generating station, owned by the British Electricity Authority is at Keadby. Other industries include Tillage Works, Brickyards, Agriculture Machinery and Builders' businesses.

VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics are calculated on estimated population as supplied by the Registrar General.

Births

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births—Legitimate	218	122	96
Illegitimate	10	3	7
Totals	228	125	103

	Total	Male	Female
Still Births—Legitimate	4	3	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	4	3	1

	Isle of Axholme	England	R.D.C.	& Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 population :				
Live Births	16.07	17.1		
Still Births	0.279	0.345		
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	17.24	19.8		

Deaths

		Total	Male	Female
All Causes ....	....	168	96	72
		Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales	
Revised death rate per 1,000 population ....	....	11.02		11.5
Maternal Mortality :				
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ....	....	Nil		310
Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ....	....	Nil		0.383

Infant Deaths

		Total	Male	Female
Under 1 year—	Legitimate	4	4	—
	Illegitimate	—	—	—
	Totals	4	4	—
Under 4 weeks—	Legitimate	2	2	—
	Illegitimate	—	—	—
	Totals	2	2	—
Under 1 week	....	2	2	—

Infant Mortality Rate (i.e. under 1 year)

		Isle of Axholme R.D.C.	England & Wales
All infants per 1,000 live births	....	17.54	21.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ....	....	18.34	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ....	....	Nil	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e. under 4 weeks)			
All infants per 1,000 live births	....	8.77	15.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ....	....	9.17	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ....	....	Nil	
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (i.e. Still Births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births)	....	26.31	32.9

COMPARATIVE TABLE

- * 1960 standardised live birth rate (comparability factor, 1.02) — 16.07 per 1,000
- † 1960 standardised death rate (comparability factor, 1.04) — 11.02 per 1,000

十一

Summary of the Principal Causes of Death, 1960
 (Registrar-General's Official Returns, 1960)

All Causes 168 — Males 96, Females 72.

	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—	—
2	Tuberculosis, other	1	1	2
3	Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
4	Diphtheria	—	—	—
5	Whooping Cough	—	—	—
6	Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
7	Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
8	Measles	—	—	—
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	1	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	3	7
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	—	5
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	1	1
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2	2
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	8	19
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1	1
16	Diabetes	—	1	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	14	16	30
18	Coronary disease, angina	17	13	30
19	Hypertension with heart disease	2	1	3
20	Other heart disease	9	10	19
21	Other circulatory diseases	4	3	7
22	Influenza	—	—	—
23	Pneumonia	2	1	3
24	Bronchitis	3	2	5
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	—	2
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	—	2
27	Gastritis, enteritis, and diarrhoea	1	2	3
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	2	—	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	—	—	—
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	2	—	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	5	13
33	Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
34	All other accidents	4	—	4
35	Suicide	—	—	—
36	Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—
		96	72	168

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTH and DEATH-RATES, and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1960. (Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Coronary and Arteriosclerotic Disease (Heart Disease)	Cancer (Lung & Bronchus)	Other (Cancer)	Infant Mortality	Neo-Natal Mortality	Peri-Natal Mortality	Live and Still Births	Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births	Maternal Mortality
Isle of Axholme Rural District (Estimated home population mid- 1960 — 14,310)	16.67 (17.24(a))	0.279 (1.102)	0.14	2.096	0.35	1.887	17.54	8.77	26.31	Nil			
England and Wales (Estimated home population mid- 1960 — 45,755,000)	17.1 (19.8 (a))	0.345 (11.5)	0.07	2.01	0.48	1.67	21.9	15.6	32.9	0.31			

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant deaths under one year of age for 1960 were four. The causes of these deaths are listed.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under one week	Under one month	Under three months	Under six months	Under nine months	Total under one year
All Causes	2	1	1	—	—	4
Prematurity	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Heart Disease	—	1	—	—	—	1
Anoxia	—	—	1	—	—	1

	Isle of Axholme U.D.C.	England & Wales
Infant Mortality Rate (i.e. Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)	17.54	21.9
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (i.e. Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	8.77	16.6
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (i.e. Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live and still births)	26.31	32.9

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Table showing the total number of births (live births plus still births) and the total number of maternal deaths.

Year	Total Number of Births	Number of Maternal Deaths
1960	232	Nil
1959	257	Nil
1958	242	Nil
1957	249	Nil
1956	264	Nil
1955	233	Nil

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

THE AREA.

A. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Health Information.

Enquiries relating to local health services may be made of the Medical Officer of Health, Health Department, Lord Street, Gainsborough. The County Medical Officer is Dr. C. D. Cormac, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H., P.O. Box No. 26, County Offices, Lincoln. Many various facilities are available under the following headings:

Maternity Service.

Child Care.

Home Nursing.

Health Visitors.

Home Help.

Sick Room Requisites, appliances and other equipment.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Mental Health.

Ambulance Service.

Minor Aid Clinics for School Children.

Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-Natal Clinics.

The County Council's Clinics function in the Isle of Axholme at the following times and places:

CROWLE. Women's Institute.

Infant Welfare Centre.

1st and 3rd Wednesday in the month, 2 p.m.

Ante Natal Clinic.

3rd Wednesday morning in the month.

EPWORTH. Thurlow Methodist Schoolroom.

Infant Welfare Centre.

2nd and 4th Wednesday afternoon in the month.

HAXEY. Memorial Hall.

Infant Welfare Centre.

2nd and 4th Thursday morning in the month.

Ante Natal Clinic.

2nd and 4th Wednesday morning in the month.

KEADBY. St. John's Ambulance Hut.

Infant Welfare Centre.

2 p.m. each Tuesday.

The County Council as the Local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service. In addition to the clinics mentioned above, specialist services are arranged, with the co-operation of the child's family doctor, through the hospital services.

B. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

These consist of General Practitioner medical and obstetrical care, with the provision of medicines, drugs and medical and surgical appliances; dental care and a supplementary eye service with provision for the testing of eyesight and the supply of glasses.

C. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

Hospital and Specialist services are provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. They are responsible for the adequate provision of all forms of treatment in both general and specialised hospitals. This is provided both on an in-patient and out-patient basis.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Total Number of New Houses erected during the year						
(1) By the Local Authority	....	....	....	....	....	18
(2) By other Local Authorities	....	....	....	....	....	—
(3) By other bodies or persons	....	....	....	....	....	26
(4) Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders	....	....	....	....	....	15
 Rent Act, 1954-57						
Number of certificates of disrepair issued	....	....	....	....	....	—
 Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year—						
(a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	....	....	....	....	....	101
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	....	....	....	....	....	127
 Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal Notices—						
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	....	....	....	....	....	4
 Action under Statutory Powers during the year—						
(1) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—						
(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	....	....	....	....	....	—
(b) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—						
(i) by owners	....	....	....	....	....	—
(ii) by Local Authority in default of owners	....	....	....	....	....	—
(2) Proceedings under the Housing Acts :—						
(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	....	....	....	....	....	—
(b) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—						
(i) by owners	....	....	....	....	....	—
(ii) by Local Authority in default of owners	....	....	....	....	....	—
(iii) Number of unfit houses purchased by Local Authority in accordance with the Housing Acts	....	....	....	....	....	1
(3) Slum Clearance — proceedings under the Housing Acts:—						
(a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	....	....	....	....	....	3
(b) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	....	....	....	....	....	—
(c) Number of dwellinghouses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	....	....	....	....	....	1
(d) Number of dwellinghouses, or parts, rendered fit by undertakings	....	....	....	....	....	—
(e) Number of dwellinghouses included in confirmed clearance orders	....	....	....	....	....	12
(f) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance thereof	....	....	....	....	....	5
(g) Total number of dwellinghouses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of Section 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	....	....	....	....	....	—
(h) Total number of Dwellinghouses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	....	....	....	....	....	3
(i) Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure	....	....	....	....	....	—

(4) Nissen Huts or other similar Hutsments :—	
(a) Number still occupied	.....
(b) Date at which it is anticipated occupants will be rehoused	.....
(5) Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above, remaining to be dealt with under :—	
(a) The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18	..... 100
(b) The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	..... 200

Housing Acts—Overcrowding.

(a) (i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	—
(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	...
(b) (i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...
(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	...
(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	...

Housing Acts, 1949-59.

Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received:	52
(a) Standard Grant ...	...
(b) Discretionary Grant ...	34
Number of dwellings subject to grant:	
(a) Standard Grant ...	51
(b) Discretionary Grant ...	35
Number of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry	—

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960					
Number of site licences	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Total number of caravans permitted under such licences	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Number of inspections during the year — Sites	..	.....	.....	.....	20
	— Caravan	.....	.....	.....	20
Number of contraventions remedied	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of sites exempt from licence	.....	.....	.....	.....	—
Number of caravans thereon	.....	.....	.....	.....	—

Public Health Act, 1936

Number of site licences ....	....	....	....	....	18
Number of individual licences ....	....	....	....	....	39
Total number of moveable dwellings permitted under above licences ....	....	....	....	....	39
Number of inspections during the year —	Sites	....	....	....	3
	— Dwellings	....	....	....	7
Number of contraventions remedied ....	....	....	....	....	—
Number of moveable dwellings thereon ....	....	....	....	....	1
Number of sites exempt from licence ....	....	....	....	....	1

**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES**

The number of cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) notified was 15 compared with 154 in 1959.

Details of infectious diseases are as follows:—

TABLE I

Disease	Number of Cases Notified
Scarlet Fever	1
Measles	11
Sonne Dysentery	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
	—
Total ...	15
	—

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION IN THE PARISHES

Parish	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Sonne Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia
Belton	—	—	1	—
Crowle	—	8	—	—
Eastoft	—	2	—	—
Epworth	1	—	—	1
Owston Ferry	—	—	1	—
Westwoodside	—	1	—	—
	—	—	—	—
Total	1	11	2	1

TABLE III.

AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Ages	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Sonne Dysentery	Puerperal Pyrexia
0— 1	—	—	—	—
1— 2	—	1	—	—
2— 3	—	2	—	—
3— 4	—	2	1	—
4— 5	—	—	1	—
5—10	1	6	—	—
10—15	—	—	—	—
15—20	—	—	—	—
20—35	—	—	—	1
35 Upwards	—	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—
Total	— 1	— 11	— 2	— 1

TABLE IV

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	...	11
Sonne Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	2
Tuberculosis (Non Pulmonary) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Total	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	1	1	11	18

TUBERCULOSIS

There were two new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year. There was one new case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis. No deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and two from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred.

Table (a) shows the incidence of new cases and deaths as regards age and sex. Table (b) is a copy of the Tuberculosis Register.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1960

Table (a) — New Cases and Deaths.

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non- Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
65 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	1

Table—(b)—TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1960

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
	37	14	51	5	5	10	42	19	61
On Register 31/12/59									
Additions :									
Primary Notifications	2	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	2
Posthumous Notifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other areas	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	1
Returned to the District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Additions	2	—	2	—	1	1	2	1	3
Deductions :									
Deaths	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	1	2
Left the District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
Diagnosis not confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer to other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Deductions	—	—	—	2	1	3	—	1	3
On Register 31/12/60	39	14	53	3	5	9	42	19	61

CANCER

The number of deaths due to cancer in 1960 was 32 in comparison with 32 in the previous year. The sites of the disease are shown in the following table.

Site of Malignant Disease	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Stomach	M 4	—	3	1	3	1
	F —	1	1	1	1	1
Lung and Bronchus	M 5	3	3	1	2	3
	F —	—	1	2	—	—
Breast	M —	—	—	—	—	—
	F 1	1	4	2	1	5
Uterus	F 2	3	2	1	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M 11	15	9	7	14	4
	F 8	7	6	6	4	4
Leukaemia	M —	2	—	—	2	2
	F 1	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	M 20	20	15	9	21	10
	F 12	12	14	12	7	10
Grand Total	32	32	29	21	28	20

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Particulars of immunisations and vaccinations carried out in the Isle of Axholme Rural District during 1960.

Diphtheria
Immunisation

Under five years of age at date of immunisation	Between five and fourteen years of age at date of immunisation	Boosting Doses
1	60	166

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
1	—	2	1	1	—	—	5

Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
106	43	15	4	7	10	—	185

Diphtheria Tetanus Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

Whooping Cough Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Smallpox

Under One	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
41	12	2	9	64
—	—	1	4	5

Vaccination

Re-vaccination

	Under One	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
Tetanus					
Vaccination	—	—	—	—	—
Booster	—	—	—	—	—

Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Of 208 thirteen-year-old school children tested, it was found that 25 were positive and did not require vaccination and 183 were negative and were given B.C.G. vaccination. The 25 positive reactors were X-rayed, but did not show active tuberculosis.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis.

It has not been possible to break down the figures held by the County Council's Health Department into individual districts. This year with the increase of vaccine available it was possible to vaccinate most of the children whose parents wished vaccination. Some children have also received their third injection.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

This service is provided by the County Council and I, as School Medical Officer, carried out inspections, etc., in our schools. The state of health, general nutrition and cleanliness of the children was of a high standard. Routine medical inspection is carried out on children in their first year at school, in their first year at secondary school, and in their last year at school. Besides these routine medical inspections, children with any defects are regularly seen at "supervisory" examinations and any child referred by a parent or teacher is given a "special" examination. I am grateful to the County Medical Officer for permission to include the following summary of work carried out during 1960 in our area.

TABLE A.

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION

Age Groups (by years of birth)	Inspected	Number of Children			Physical Condition	
		Found to require treatment (including cases under treatment —excluding dental diseases, and infestation with vermin)			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
		For defect- ive vision excluding squint	For any other condition	Total in- dividual requiring treatment		
1956 and later	11	—	1	1	11	—
1955	111	2	13	14	110	1
1954	88	—	10	10	88	—
1953	15	—	2	2	15	—
1952	4	—	1	1	4	—
1951	4	—	—	—	4	—
1950	1	—	1	1	—	1
1949	60	5	3	8	58	2
1948	109	7	6	13	105	4
1947	42	9	3	12	42	—
1946	63	5	4	9	62	1
1945 and earlier	105	15	12	26	104	1
TOTAL	613	43	56	97	603	10

TABLE B.

Inspections carried out in the Isle of Axholme Rural District during 1960.

DEFECT	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of defects		No. of defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	14	3	—	—
Eyes				
(a) Vision	43	13	—	—
(b) Squint	9	2	—	—
(c) Other	1	3	—	—
Ears				
(a) Hearing	4	5	—	—
(b) Otitis Media	2	11	—	—
(c) Other	1	—	—	—
Nose and Throat	25	9	—	—
Speech	4	3	—	—
Lymphatic Glands	—	8	—	—
Heart	3	16	—	—
Lungs	3	13	—	—
Developmental				
(a) Hernia	1	2	—	—
(b) Other.....	7	10	—	—
Orthopaedic				
(a) Posture	1	10	—	—
(b) Feet	3	15	—	—
(c) Other	4	23	—	—
Nervous System				
(a) Epilepsy	1	—	—	—
(b) Other.....	1	—	—	—
Psychological				
(a) Development	1	4	—	—
(b) Stability	1	18	—	—
Other	1	3	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Type of Business	No. of Premises
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	56
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	4
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	26
Bakers and/or Confectioners	7
Fried Fish Shops	10
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc.	7
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc.	51
Others	0
Total	161

282 inspections were made during the year of the above premises, and of 20 contraventions found, 20 were remedied.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16 REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. registered	No. of inspections during year
Ice Cream (Manufacture)	—	—
Ice Cream (Storage and Sale)	53	27
Preparation and Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	26	127
Totals	79	154

MILK AND DAIRIES

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The Council were responsible for the registration of dairy premises and milk distributors in the area. We were also responsible for the issue of Dealers' and Supplementary Licences and the conditions under which milk is retailed to the public.

The above Regulations transferred as of October 1st, 1960, the responsibility for the administration of retail distributors of milk from smaller Authorities to the Food and Drugs Authorities. In future the licences will be issued by the Lindsey County Council.

Number of Dairies on register	0
Sterilised Milk	35
Pasteurised Milk	26
Tuberculin Tested Milk	6

(a) Samples of milk taken in course of delivery (specified areas)	
Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised) ...	14
Pasteurised	15
Sterilised	18
(b) Samples of Milk for Biological Examination	
Isle of Axholme Rural District	2

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the control of milk production. The supervising of pasteurising plants is exercised by the Lindsey County Council.

THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (SPECIFIED AREAS) ORDER, 1956.

The above order requires all milk sold within the district to be sold under special designations. The special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-1954, are Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested and Sterilised.

ICE CREAM.

There are on the Register 53 Retailers who retail only pre-packed ice cream.

27 inspections were made during the year of the 53 premises, and of 3 contraventions found, 3 were remedied.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, provides for the sampling of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological and other examinations. The Lindsey County Council is the authority responsible for these duties. I am grateful to Dr. C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. G. Collinson, County Health Inspector for the following information.

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER FOOD & DRUGS ACT 1955

Article sampled	No. of Samples taken
1 Milk	24
2 Processed Milk Products (including cream, butter and ice cream)	2
3 Tinned, bottled, preserved and dried articles	4
4 Alcoholic beverages	1
5 Non-alcoholic beverages	1
6 Sugar and flour confectionery	2
7 Meat and fish products (not included in 3)	5
8 Vinegars, pickles, sauces, spices, flavourings and essences	1
9 Cereal Products	1
10 Medicines and Drugs	1
	—
	42
	—

Two samples of potted meat were found to contain excessive moisture and the Vendor/Manufacturers were warned.

Meat, Foods and Slaughterhouse Inspections
CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excl'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed.....	248	—	—	609	592
Number inspected	248	—	—	549	592
<i>All disease except</i> <i>Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</i>					
Whole Carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	12	—	—	3	10
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	4.8	—	—	.6	1.7
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i>					
Whole Carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	9	—	—	—	—
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	3.6	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	3	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	3	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

No horse slaughtering for human consumption is carried on within the District.

No veterinary ante-mortem inspection of animals is undertaken.

No action was necessary in regard to meat offered for sale by retail.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933 to 1954.

There are 39 slaughtermen licensed by the Council under the above Acts.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY.

The water undertaking was taken over by the Don Valley Water Board on April 1st. I am most grateful to Mr. Martin Cawley, Water Engineer and Manager of the Don Valley Water Board for most of the following information:—

- (1) The water supply has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.
- (2) The principal source of water for the Isle of Axholme is Austerfield Pumping Station, where no treatment is carried out. Samples of the water going into supply are taken quarterly for Bacteriological examination and these have been satisfactory.

Chemical Analysis.

Chemical Examination.	Parts per Million
Reaction PH Value	7.6
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.002
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	None
Nitric Nitrogen as N	3.5
Poisonous Metals (Lead, etc.)	None
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	3.0
Hardness (calculated from Mineral Analysis as CO ₂)	142.0
Temporary	117.7
Permanent	24.3
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 80° F	0.40
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	117.7
Total Solids dried at 180° C	192.0

- (3) The Water has no plumbo-solvent action.
- (4) No instances of contamination have been reported.
- (5) A detailed survey of the number of dwelling houses supplied direct to the houses and with standpipes is not completed. These figures will be available in the future. It is estimated that 90% of the houses are supplied with mains water. Many have private sources of supply.

Mr. Cawley comments that it was realised very soon after the area was taken over that provision for additional water supply would have to be made at an early date, to meet the rapidly growing demands of the area, and for this purpose a scheme has been prepared to take additional water from the Board's source at Hatfield. The scheme is now awaiting the approval of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and I am hoping that we shall be receiving authority early next year to go ahead with the first part of the scheme, namely, the laying of the trunk main from Hatfield to Belton.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Council's two disposal works provide treatment for part of the parishes of Keadby-with-Althorpe and Crowle.

During the year the partial scheme for Epworth was almost completed and a start was made on the Haxey scheme. Disposal works are required for most villages in the district and the Council are determined to follow each scheme completed with immediate start of another. This is most desirable because no one could be satisfied with the situation as it stands at the moment.

It is most gratifying, and we hope that the nuisance and pollution caused by sewerage disposal will be greatly relieved in the not-to-distant future.

How inadequate are the present arrangements is shown by the following figures:

Number of houses with privy vaults	110
Number of houses with pail closets	2,929
Number of houses with water closets	1,649
Number of water closets substituted for pail closets or privy vaults	77

REFUSE COLLECTION

Proper storage and disposal of refuse to avoid nuisance is essential to the health of the community. The condition in which refuse is kept near the doors of houses and food premises whilst awaiting collection, is closely linked with fly control. Moist refuse is a good breeding place for flies. If the period of collection is long, there may be time for eggs laid in the refuse to hatch out.

A female fly lays eggs in batches of about 120. From egg to adult fly occupies about three weeks in English summer weather, and a shorter period in really hot weather. Thus, three weekly collections can allow time for a new generation of flies. Collection periods should not allow time for flies to complete a life cycle.

Flies are accused of transferring many diseases. They feed on the faeces of many animals, including man; also on sugar, jam, bread and other foods we eat without further cooking. They deposit vomit and faeces on everything on which they alight. When feeding on solids they attempt to soften it by means of vomit and saliva. Disease causing organisms are believed to survive for days in the crop and thus infect food. Their faeces may also be affected. Flies can also carry various germs on the hairs, especially of their legs. In these ways many diseases may be spread.

All measures to control flies should be adopted in the community. This includes the proper storage of refuse, its frequent removal and proper disposal. The local authority have a definite responsibility for the latter.

The collection of household refuse is carried out fortnightly. Disposal by tipping on public tips continues at Crowle, West Butterwick, Epworth and Haxey. Nightsoil collections are made weekly, disposal being chiefly by treatment at Sewage Works at Crowle and Sandtoft. With the exception of scattered out-lying properties, both services operate throughout the area.

Private Septic Tanks, cesspools, etc., are emptied on request at a flat rate charge of 15/-.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Disinfection was carried out in 1 house in which a case of infectious disease occurred. 1 house was disinfested.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There is not an offensive trade registered in the district.

SHOP ACTS, 1950

Twenty-two visits were paid during the year to ensure compliance with the provisions of the above Act in relation to the health and comfort of shop workers. 2 contraventions were found, and remedied.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following information extracted from the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is for the twelve month period ending 31st March 1961.

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Dwellinghouses	Agricultural	All other (including business premises)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's District	29	4671	281	385	5365
Number of properties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification	—	24	33	22	79
(b) Survey under the Act	10	18	22	38	88
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when primarily visited for some other purpose)	—	25	11	42	78
Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	10	140	85	116	331
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :					
(a) Rats (Major)	2	—	—	—	2
(Minor)	—	40	30	10	80
(b) Mice (Major)	—	4	—	8	12
(Minor)	—	9	—	10	19
Number of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	2	15	—	7	24
Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments)	12	25	3	20	60
Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act					
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural Work	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of cases in which default action was taken following issue of a notice under Section 4 of the Act	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Number of "Block" control homes carried out	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

The number of factories on the register, including three bakehouses is 106. During the year 92 visits were paid to these premises, which resulted in three offences against the Act being remedied. This work has been facilitated by the ready co-operation which has been extended at all times by Her Majesty's Inspector for the District.

The following table in the form required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, gives a summary of the work undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors.

PART I OF THE ACT

1—INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors.)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers prosecute (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	28	40	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	51	30	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	27	22	—	—
TOTAL	106	92	—	—

2—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosec- tions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd. (3)	To H.M. Inspec. (4)	By H.M. Inspec. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)		—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temper- ature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventila- tion (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not includ- ing offences relating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

PART VIII OF THE ACT
 Outwork
 (Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	SECTION 110		SECTION 111		
		No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwhole-some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel Making, etc., Cleaning and washing	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—

